



COL. L. D. TYSON,

Appointed by President Wilson
Confirmed by U. S. Senate
Brigadier General of
Tennessee Volunteers

It was especially fitting from the standpoint of efficiency that Gov. Rye should have appointed as brigadier-general to command Tennessee volunteers, Laurence David Tyson of Knoxville. In appearance as well as training he is a typical West Pointer. He graduated from West Point in 1883 and left the army in 1896. Politically he also has been a potent factor in Tennessee. In the Spanish-American war Col. Tyson raised the Sixth Volunteer Infantry, a regiment which saw service in Porto Rico and won great praise.

THE DEATH ROLL OF INDUSTRY

Thirty Thousand Workers Are
Killed Every Year.

700,000 ANNUALLY INJURED

Recognition of This Frightful and Preventable Wastage Should Be Included In Any System of National Preparedness—Need of Immigration Restriction—No Labor Famine.

By FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary of the American Federation of Labor.

It is impossible to record fundamental gains during the last year, because of organized labor's agitation, or to individualize probable gains during the year to come.

The best we can do is to observe tendencies. Prominent among these is the workers' seizure of the cry for "preparedness" to emphasize a danger in industry more deadly than battlefields.

Government statistics show that 30,000 men are annually killed and 700,000 are annually injured for a period of four weeks or over.

It has been stated that every year there are over 3,000,000 cases of industrial illness, caused mainly by long hours, low wages, dust, bad air, fumes, smoke, poisonings and poor ventilation, and that through typhoid fever and malaria alone \$900,000,000 is annually lost to this nation—enough to equip the largest army and navy in the world and then have a balance sufficient to pay the tuition of every boy now in college.

A system of national preparedness which does not include recognition of this frightful and preventable wastage is the preparedness urged by big business. A morality that ignores these facts and condemns war is based on meaningless phrases.

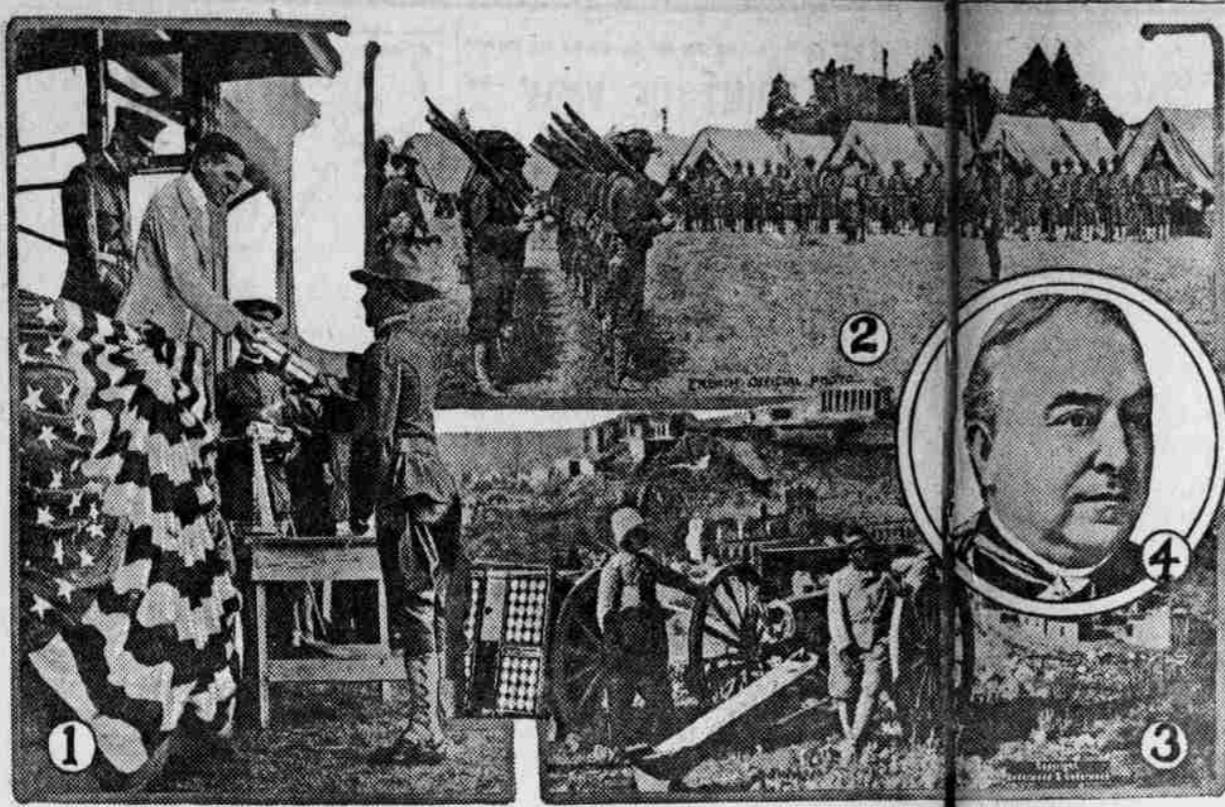
Another present day tendency is the acceptance of organized labor's position on immigration restriction. During the last year the acid test of experience has verified the claim of trade unions that American institutions cannot assimilate nor American living standards resist the flood-tides of induced immigration that has been the policy of the capitalists of industry. Information and reports received by the officers of the American Federation of Labor clearly demonstrate the fact that a "labor famine" exists only where employers still demand long hours at low wages and where they ignore the living standards set by the workers.

Another element among employers who talk of the scarcity of labor do so to entice a sufficient number of idle workers to their factory gates as a menace to those employed and who are unable to demand better conditions. These employers oppose restriction of immigration because restriction will curtail their policy of having two or more men for every job.

Another tendency is the growing opposition to labor injunctions, which class labor power as property. The congress of the United States has voiced this opposition in amendments to the anti-trust laws. Judicial interpretations of the term "property" in the fourteenth amendment to the federal constitution are losing their force. What was originally intended to end slavery has been used to thwart the enactment of social legislation, but courts have failed to check the swelling tide of democracy.

The trade union movement is conscious of the part it has played in the tendencies above referred to, and this consciousness will be an inspiration to greater effort during the coming year.

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1—Secretary of War Baker giving commissions to 1,800 new officers from the training camp at Fort Myer. 2—American troops undergoing morning inspection in their camp in France. 3—Greek battalions guarding the Acropolis at Athens. 4—Cardinal Gasparri, papal secretary, who helped Pope Benedict formulate his peace proposals.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

British and French Give Enemy
Another Smashing Blow in
West Flanders.

CANADIANS STORM HILL 70

Peace Proposals From the Pope Are
Coldly Received by the Allies—
Hoover Takes Control of
American Wheat—Train-
ing Camp Men Get
Commissions.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Another smashing blow at the Germans in Flanders was given last week by the British and French. General Haig first sent his hard-fighting Canadian troops after the defenses of Lens and in an irresistible charge they quickly captured Hill 70, the eminence that dominates that center of the coal region and the Loos salient and which the allied forces had been aiming at for two years. The men from the Dominion pushed on into Lens itself, but as this is written the Germans are still clinging desperately to the center of the city, though every movement of the troops there is covered by the guns of the British. As usual, the Germans at once began a series of counter-attacks on Hill 70, but these were repulsed in every instance by the Canadians, with severe losses to Prince Rupprecht's forces.

Meanwhile Haig directed another great attack on a nine-mile front east and north of Ypres, with the efficient co-operation of the French on their left. The latter occupied Dreigraeten and shoved their positions forward to the edge of the flooded area, and then forced the crossing of the Steenbeke and took German positions to an extreme depth of 1,000 yards. The British took the village of Langemarck and occupied much territory there and about St. Julien.

Increasing resistance by the Russians and hard fighting by the Roumanians slowed up somewhat the progress of the Teutonic forces through Moldavia toward southern Russia, but the advance of the enemy continued, nevertheless. Von Mackensen's most important victory of the week was the capture of Panciu, a big railway junction. Unless there should be another collapse, the further east the Germans go, the harder they will find the going.

Fearing that enemies of the new republic would attempt to liberate the ex-emperor, the government had Nicholas and his family removed secretly and swiftly from Tsarkoe-Selo and sent them to Tobolsk, a Siberian town that isn't even on a railroad.

Peace Proposals From the Pope.
Pope Benedict last week submitted to the warring nations a definite proposal for peace. In all the capitals it was received with the serious consideration due it because of its impressiveness and its distinguished source, but the general trend of opinion among diplomats was that it would result in nothing. Despite the evident sincerity of the pope's plan, the peace he proposes is too much of a "German peace" to suit Great Britain, France and Italy, and it is not conceivable that President Wilson and the United States would accept it as stated. Germany and her allies doubtless would be only too pleased to end the war on the terms suggested; indeed, the pope's appeal at this time is considered by many to have been inspired by Austria.

Briefly, his holiness would have all conquered territories restored, including Germany's colonies, and the peaceful settlement of the questions of Alsace-Lorraine and Italia Iridenta left to the future; he thinks there must be no reparation for losses sustained, and no continuation of the war by an economic struggle thereafter; and for the avoidance of future wars he indorses President Wilson's plan of international agreement to reduce armaments, enforce peace and obtain recognition of the national aspirations of the smaller peoples.

Do Not Seem Reasonable.
Unless the utterances of their leaders.

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ers do not represent fairly the sentiment of the Americans, the British, the French and the Italians, those people firmly believe the defeat of the central powers is certain and will not be satisfied with the restoration of the "status quo ante," leaving Germany unpunished for the tremendous losses and suffering she has inflicted. One other thing, which may sound more unimportant than it really is—the British have sworn that justice shall be administered to those individuals who were responsible for the murder of the Lusitania victims, Nurse Cavell, Captain Fryatt, the women and children slaughtered in the air raids on England, and the others in the long list of those noncombatants slain in cold blood by the Teutons. The English are not a revengeful people, but their cry is "lest we forget," and they are not going to forget.

The pope's peace proposals have many good points, but they seem impossible. Not so impossible, however, as the plan presented by Senator La Follette in a resolution submitted to congress that the American government should declare that all the nations at war should "chip in" and pay for all the damage done by the conflict. This, of course, implies that all the belligerents are equally guilty, which is going rather far even for the pro-German La Follette.

Hoover Gets Busy.
Herbert C. Hoover is wasting no time in taking up his duties as food administrator. Most of his plans were made in advance and are now being put into action as rapidly as possible. Some of them are proving very painful to the speculators in foodstuffs, but they are reassuring for the consumer. Among the first things Mr. Hoover did was to form a corporation to take over the control of the country's grain supply. The same day a committee was appointed to negotiate the voluntary regulation of the milling industry. On September 1 the food administration will undertake the purchase of wheat for the government at interior terminals, and at the request of Mr. Hoover the grain exchanges ordered the discontinuance of all future trading in wheat after August 25, in order not to interfere with the government's efforts to stabilize prices.

On Thursday Mr. Hoover announced that all processes in the production of distilled spirits for beverage purposes must cease at 11 o'clock p. m., September 8.

Guardsmen Going to France.
The next American expeditionary force to be sent to France will be the "Rainbow division"—officially the Forty-second—and will include National Guard troops from 25 states and the District of Columbia. The war department plans to assemble these men very soon and ship them across for intensive training.

Some of the troops already overseas were marched through London the other day, in response to the demands of the English, and were greeted with wild enthusiasm. The cabinet adjourned to watch them pass by, and at Buckingham palace they were reviewed by King George and Ambassador Page. Meanwhile the boys in France are continuing their closeup training and now and then even getting a shot at the enemy. The safe arrival of the engineer regiment of railway men was announced, giving the lie to another of the many pro-German rumors of disaster.

Thousands of young Americans last week received the commissions they have earned in the officers' reserve training camps and are ready now to help make the national army out of the drafted men in the cantonment camps. The first 200,000 of the latter will be mobilized in a few days, and the work of examining the others will be continued. In the main this great task is proceeding smoothly, though in New York at least one board was accused of corruption.

China at War With Teutons.
China formally declared war on Germany and Austria-Hungary on Tuesday, making 17 nations now actively against the central powers. In return for her action, it is understood, the entente powers will grant a suspension of payment of the Boxer indemnities and will help China in her preparations to make her participation in the war of full value. Duties on Chinese imports are to be raised about 5 per cent. Japan's mission to the United States, headed by Viscount K. Ishii, landed safely in America, and its members

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lost no time in assuring Americans that their country is firm in its determination to stand by its allies until Germany is brought to its knees. The conference of these commissioners with the officials of the United States in Washington is recognized as being of the utmost importance, both in regard to the war and in regard to the relations between America and Japan.

That Stockholm Conference.
The Socialist conference at Stockholm is causing trouble out of proportion to the probable importance of its deliberations and conclusions. In the different countries the Socialists themselves are split over the advisability of attending it, and the governments of the entente allies and of the United States, recognizing that it is pro-German in its inception, have refused passports to would-be delegates. The English Labor party decided to send representatives, whereupon Arthur Henderson, Labor member of the war cabinet, was accused by Premier Lloyd-George of double dealing and resigned. His place was promptly filled by George Nicoll Barnes, minister of pensions, and the crisis was passed, at least for the time, although a general election may be called if the Laborites insist on sending delegates to Stockholm.

Marked reduction in the number of vessels sunk by German submarines is shown in the British admiralty's weekly statement, while the number of vessels unsuccessfully attacked increased. A story from Copenhagen says the big commercial steamer Deutschland has been converted into a war U-boat and may soon be operating in the Pacific against ships from San Francisco. The same dispatch says the Germans have lost about 26 submarines and now have nearly 300, these, however, including many small ones built for passage through the Belgian canal. The newest and largest carry six-inch guns.

Premier Lloyd George made two speeches last week that heartened up the British people immensely. Declaring that the high point of Germany's strength had passed, he said the difficulties of the allies from now on would grow less and their power increase steadily, and that with patience, courage and endurance the foes of the great military despotism could not fail to win. He called attention to the waning efficiency of the submarine campaign, that though the U-boat losses in April were 560,000 tons, in July and August the average was only 175,000 tons a month. So far from being reduced to starvation, he said, Great Britain is now in better position so far as food is concerned than for years past. The premier admitted that the Russian collapse upset some of the plans of the allies for this year, but called attention to the fact that Germany, even with one of her most powerful opponents paralyzed by internal troubles, is failing to hold her own on the west front.

Tired of Spies and Traitors.
Throughout the country the demand is becoming insistent that the authorities put an end to the almost unnumbered activities of the pro-German propagandists, the traitorous I. W. W. leaders and pacifists and the cowardly draft-dodgers who are making the conduct of the war as hard as possible. The demand was voiced by Elihu Root in an address at the Union League club in New York. The spies and traitors, he said, should be shot down without mercy, and he included among them, as worthy of death, the editors of certain papers. In some states the councils of defense are organizing campaigns of education so that the people may learn what the war means to us and why we are in it and must win it; but this is not enough—the snakes must be crushed.

The Industrial Workers of the World, it seems, are about to be made to realize that Uncle Sam is awake. They made several broad demands in the West and Northwest and declared that they would bring on a general strike if these were not granted. Such a strike would seriously retard the harvesting of crops and the production of the spruce lumber necessary in the building of airplanes, and while the I. W. W. leaders cannot be prosecuted merely for strike activities, they can be dealt with swiftly and severely for interfering with the government's prosecution of the war. That, according to advices from Washington, is just what is going to happen to those disreputable and disloyal agitators.

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DO YOU WANT TO SAVE MONEY?

It is said that one of the chief causes of the high cost of living is the tendency to live up to our incomes -- to lay nothing aside for the rainy day -- to make no effort to accumulate money and thus provide a source of income for the future.

Let us encourage you to add an amount however small, to the balance in your Holston Savings Account each month, not in a half-hearted, haphazard way, but steadily, regularly and systematically.

THE HOLSTON NATIONAL BANK

GAY STREET, AND CLINCH AVE.

TO CHARLES STOKES

Mary Stokes vs. Charles Stokes
State of Tennessee, In Chancery
Court of Knox County, No. 15433.
In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant Charles Stokes is a non-resident of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of October next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks. This 16th day of August, 1917.

J. C. Ford, Clerk & Master.

Alex. P. Watson, Sol.

Aug. 18 25 Sept. 1 3 1917

NON-RESIDENT ATTACHMENT NOTICE

TO NATIONAL PROCESS CO.
AND SHIELDS CO.

C. B. Atkin Company, vs. National Process Company et al.

State of Tennessee; In Chancery Court of Knox County, No. 15472.

In this cause it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendants National Process Co. and Shields Co. are justly indebted to the C. B. Atkin Company, complainants are non-residents of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of Law can not be served upon them and an attachment having been issued and levied on the defendants' property, it is ordered that said defendants appear before the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of Oct. next, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed and set for hearing ex parte as to them. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks.

This 13th day of August, 1917
J. C. Ford, Clerk & Master.

A. C. Grimm, Sol.

Aug. 18 25 Sept. 1 8 1917

TO J. FARRIS O'DELL

Beulah O'Dell vs. J. Farris O'Dell
State of Tennessee, In Chancery Court of Knox County, No. 15478.

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant J. Farris O'Dell is a non-resident of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of Oct. next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks.

This 15th day of August 1917
J. C. Ford, Clerk & Master

A. Y. Burrows, Sol.

August 18 25 Sept. 1 8 1917

Dyersburg.—M. E. Magee, Sam Ferguson and John L. Sinclair, election commissioners for Dyer county, have opened the registration books for the purpose of registration, and to continue open for ten days, for the regular biennial registration.

FIREMEN FORM UNION.

American Federation Has Granted
Charter to Philadelphians.

The city firemen of Philadelphia, waiting in vain for some action on the part of council to alleviate the conditions under which they are compelled to work, have organized a labor union and received their charter from the American Federation of Labor.

The purpose of the organization is to better the working conditions of the firemen and to obtain a higher wage for the city's fire fighters. Their demands are embodied in a bill introduced in the legislature in 1915, known as bill No. 17. It provides for a two platoon system, ten hours for the day shift and fourteen hours for the night shift. This bill, however, only applies to cities of the second class, and an effort will be made, with the support of the labor unions, to make this bill apply to Philadelphia.

The organization, which is open to firemen, drivers, hosemen, captains and lieutenants, will be known as City Firemen's union, local 15,410. According to Organizer Richie, this union is formed upon the same basis as the postal employees. They are not permitted to strike. Like organizations exist in Pittsburgh, Chicago, New York, Washington and Cleveland.

The organizer and the firemen who are enrolled believe that the organization soon will contain every fireman in the city bureau.

subscribe for the Independent.

ROUND TRIP FARES via SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM



From KNOXVILLE To

BLUE RIDGE, RIDGE CREST, N. C. \$4.75
Tickets on sale August 1, 6, 10, 14 and 17, 1917. Final limit seventeen days from date of sale.

BOSTON, MASS. \$34.80
Tickets will be sold August 16, 17 and 18, 1917. Final limit August 30, 1917.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN. \$4.70
Tickets on sale August 13, 14 and trains scheduled to arrive Chattanooga before 2:00 p. m. August 15. Final limit August 20, 1917.

NASHVILLE, TENN. \$6.85
Tickets on sale Sept. 15 to 23 inclusive. Final limit Sept. 24, 1917.

LAKE JUNALUSKA, N. C. \$4.75
WAYNESVILLE, N. C. \$4.75
Tickets on sale August 11, 12, 13, 17, 18, 19, 1917. Final limit seventeen days from date of sale.

MONTICELLO, SEWANEE, Tenn. \$6.50
Account Missionary Conference, Sunday School Institute and Womens Conference. Tickets on sale August 3, 6, 9, 16, 17, 23 1917. Final limit September 6th, 1917.

Summer Tourist Tickets now on sale to resort points in Western North Carolina to New York, Boston and Eastern resorts, also to western destinations.

Full information cheerfully furnished on application.

W. H. CAFFEY, D. P. A. So. Ry.
600 S. Gay St. Knoxville, Tenn.

EAST TENN FAIR Sweetwater, Tenn.

September 11, 12, 13, 14.
Reduced Round Trip Fares
Via

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Alpha	\$2.70	Knoxville	\$1.40
Bearden	1.45	Elizabethtown	1.30
Calhoun	1.20	McDonald	1.25
Charleston	1.25	McMillan	1.30
Chattanooga	2.45	Mascot	2.00
Concord	1.20	Morristown	2.25
Cleveland	1.60	Newport	3.50
Leadvale	3.20	Newmarket	2.75
Jafferson City	2.45	Ooltewah	2.00
Lenoir City	.90	Riceville	1.00
Rankin	3.30	Sanford	1.10
K. Chattanooga	2.35	Straw Plains	2.10
Talbot	2.00	Tasso	1.40
Tyner	2.15	Tucker Springs	1.80
White Pine	3.10		

Tickets on sale September 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, with final limit September 16th
W. H. Caffey, D. P. A. So. Ry.

ASSAILING LABOR LAW.

Stage Set to Lift Prohibition on Long Hours For Women.

At Albany the stage is set for the assassination of the labor law. The canners, who do not think fifty-four hours a week are enough for a woman to work, propose to force legislation to lift the prohibition. They tried it last year, but failed. Now, however, it is said the necessary votes are lined up.

The measure the canners are most anxious to have passed is the Bewley bill, which permits the working of employees overtime to make up for breakdowns in machinery. It turns over to the state industrial commission the power to regulate such overtime. The fact that at least one member of the commission is a manufacturer and active in the affairs of an association that is behind the Bewley bill does not necessarily mean anything. It is interesting, though.

It must be apparent to the dullest how the canners can make a joke of the labor law if such a hole is torn in it. The Bewley bill puts a premium on inefficiency in machinery maintenance. It should be beaten.—New York World.

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